

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and
Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter.
Sixteen lines or less will make a square.
Deductions made in favor of standing mat-
ter as follows:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
One square, . . .	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares, . . .	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares, . . .	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often
to insert an Advertisement, it will be published
until ordered out.

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills,
(SUGAR COATED).
ARE MADE TO
CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.
Invalids, Febriles, Mothers, Phlegmatics,
Pneumatics, read their Effects,
and judge of their Virtues.
FOR THE CURE OF
Headache, Sick Headache, Piles, Stomach,
Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.
Dr. J. C. Ayer, Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of
your Pills. It seems to me from a full stomach, which
they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do
me, the fact is worth knowing.
Yours with great respect,
ED. W. PIERCE,
Clerk of Superior Court.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING BECOME LESSEES
OF THIS SPACIOUS NEW
HOTEL
located near the public square and Court-
house, in Statesville, respectfully announce
that they are prepared to accommodate the
travelling public and all who may favor them
with patronage, with entertainment equal to any
first class Hotel in the Union.

RATES OF BOARD
AT THE SIMONTON HOUSE.
REGULAR BOARDERS, PER MONTH.
Furnished rooms, fire, and light, \$18.00
Furnished rooms, without fire, 14.00
Seat at Table, 10.00
TRANSIENT BOARDERS—
Per Day, \$1.50
Single Meals, 50
Horse Feed, 25
Mrs. M. A. WREN & SON,
July 3d, 1858. 314

LIVERY
STABLE.
We have obtained the extensive stables
connected with the Simonton House, take
pleasure in informing travellers and the public
generally, that we are prepared to hire horses
and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons want-
ing conveyance can be accommodated at any
time, and sent to any part of the country.
We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast
horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and
the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.
All is under the management of the proprie-
tors, and no fear need be entertained.
BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.
33—1

McLEAN HOUSE.
Statesville, N. C.
Persons passing through, or coming to,
STATESVILLE,
can be accommodated with Meals at 25 cents
each, and comfortable Lodgings at the same rate.
Horses well fed and attended to on rea-
sonable terms.
Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN,
3,000 bushels Wheat
WANTED.
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which
Salisbury cash prices will be paid.
O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 491

MANSION HOTEL
IN
SALISBURY.
THE subscriber takes pleasure in an-
nouncing to his friends, and the public gen-
erally, that he has taken this long established
and well known Hotel, and has made every
possible preparation to accommodate the
business, travelling and visiting portions of
the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in his
ROOMS.
His STABLES are abundantly supplied,
and attended by a careful ostler; and to all
departments the proprietor gives his personal
attention.
A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly
to the depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share
of the public patronage is confidently solici-
ted.
WM. ROWZEE.
May 29th, 1858. 11-26

HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by
pious Endowment for the Relief
of the Sick and Distressed, af-
flicted with Violent and
Epidemic Diseases.
In times of Epidemics, it is the objects of
this Institution to establish Hospitals, to pro-
vide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Med-
icines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take
charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and
to minister in every possible way to the relief
of the afflicted and the health of the public at large.
It is the duty of the Directors, at such times,
to visit personally the infected districts, and to pro-
vide and execute means of relief. Numerous
physicians, not acting members of the Associa-
tion, usually enter their names on its books, sub-
ject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free
of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the
Directors have authorized the Consulting Sur-
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suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a violent
character, arising from abuse of the physical
powers, bad treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.
Various Reports and Tracts on the nature
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to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE
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Geo. FAIRCHILD, EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
45 Secretary, President.

J. W. Woodward
Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street,
a few doors East of the Public Square, where
he is prepared to do all kinds of WORK
formerly done at the Establishment.
All repairing done on short notice, and in
a workmanlike manner. Interest charged
on Accounts after 12 months.
Feb. 27. 131

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,
Executed with neatness and despatch,
and on moderate terms,
at the
IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

Notice.
The Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE
15 or 20 Likely Young Negroes,
For which he will pay the highest cash
prices. All communications addressed to
me at Statesville, will receive prompt at-
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Y. S. DEAN.
Dec. 22, 1858. 341

Jenkins & Ayer,
Take pleasure in informing the
public, that they are now ready to do any
and all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line
at their Shop in the basement of the "Sim-
onton House. All work warranted. "Dick"
is one of their workmen, and everybody
knows if he cannot make a "fit" "haint"
no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave
your measure. Terms, moderate.
statesville, Jan. 16. if

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Fifth Year of the Enterprise!
NEW LIST OF GIFTS
For 1859.
CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL.
G. G. EVANS,
AT HIS ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE,
439 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Commences the New Year with an enlarged Catalogue,
a greater variety of Gifts, increased facilities for buying
Goods and doing business, and is now prepared to offer
greater inducements to Book Buyers than ever before.
EVANS has proved that the Gift System is permanent.
It is determined to prove that his Establishment is
conducted under that system in a more liberal and im-
portant manner than any other. Having lived down al-
most all opposition, and having the legitimacy of his
plan of operation acknowledged from Maine to California,
he can afford to be generous. Try him, and judge
for yourself.

Schedule of Gifts.
Patent English Lever Gold Watches, \$100.00
Patent Anchor Lever Gold Watches, 50.00
Ladies' 18K Case Gold Lever Watches, 25.00
Ladies' 18K Case Gold Lever Watches, open dial, 25.00
Gents' Silver Lever Watches, 15.00
Gents' Silver Lever Watches, 12.00
Gents' Silver Lever Watches, 10.00
Gents' Silver Lever Watches, 8.00
Gents' Silver Lever Watches, 6.00
Gents' Silver Lever Watches, 4.00
Gents' Silver Lever Watches, 2.00
Gents' Silver Lever Watches, 1.00
Gents' Silver Lever Watches, 50c.
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Professional and Business Cards, &c.
JAMES F. BELL, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted
to his care in the Courts, (County and Su-
perior), of IredeLL and adjoining Counties.
January 1, 1859.—5-ly

DR. Y. S. DEAN
Will attend all Calls, both in Town and
Country, Office on College Avenue, two doors
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Statesville, N. C. 2

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Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858.

STEVENSON & BOWEN,
[LATE STEVENSON, BOWEN, & NESMITH.]
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH THEM
DANIEL M. ZIMMERMAN,
Formerly of LINCOLN, N. C.,
And REMOVED to the large Store,
53 North 3d Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where an Increased Stock will be
kept, and inducements offered equal to
any House in the Trade.
Jan. 28, 1859.—8-6m

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 St. LOUIS STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-4f

Simonton Tannery.
I WILL continue the Tanning Busi-
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Foreman, and expect to keep at my Of-
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of Sole, Harness, and Upper Leath-
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Cash or Barter.
I will pay the highest prices in Cash or
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IN
STATESVILLE, IREDELL COUNTY, N. C.,
BY
EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At \$2 a year, in advance.
THE SECOND VOLUME COMMENCED MARCH
3, 1859.

The Express is now one of the largest,
neatest, and best papers published in the
State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington
Press, upon new type, from the Foundry of
L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper
of the best quality. It will be devoted to
Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Com-
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Development of the Resources of Western
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the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more
than a common desire to patronize and sus-
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within the District, we appeal to them, as
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country, to lend us their timely aid, that the
Express may have a wide circulation, both at
home and abroad, as a messenger of useful-
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Just received,
And for sale by
T. H. McRORIE,
SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, MOLASSES,
SODA, SOLE LEATHER,
A large and well-selected assortment of
KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON.
Also,
RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY GRASS SEED,
ORCHARD GRASS SEED.
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Poetry.
For the Express.
The Stranger.
We saw him once amid a brilliant throng—
"Mid mirth and glow, and wild merriment song."
They heard me still, those gleaming eyes,
The soul of music in their lines.
That eagle glance still wanders thro' my dream,
Life—spirit life, was in that burning gleam.
That voice so wildly sweet, its notes might seem
The ethereal cadence of a witching dream,
Or spirit-notes from worlds unknown,
Electric power in every tone:
It haunts me still, still trembles thro' my heart,
And seems of each wild throbbing pulse a part.
Yet once more looked we on that proud pale brow,
In dreamy hour, when earth's and soul's are low;
On him the gifted son of song,
The guiding star of a myriad throng.
Yet shadow and rainbow alike are the guests
That flit o'er the poet's haunted breast.
He went as he came, and only now known,
By numbers inspiring, or rapturous tone;
And then, as he parted with a sigh,
Breaking mid thrilling harmony,
We heard a hushed whisper—a farewell tone—
A deep lightning gleam—the stranger was gone!
Statesville, N. C. College. LYNETTE.

Miscellany.
The Scare-Crow Cost.
BY A. JACKSON FLEMING.
Young goslings were dipping them-
selves in mud puddles and ponds to the
great delight of the old quacking gander
and the strutting goose; boys were
flying their kites, or playing marbles.
'Twas the month of May, the loveliest
month of spring. The trees were put-
ting forth their foliage, and the daffo-
diles had alighted, and were making
the genial zephyrs redolent with their
fragrance. The farmer had planted his
corn a few weeks before, and the fu-
ture crop was symbolized in the little
ribbon-sprouts of corn were bursting
through the soft alluvial loam. The
crows cawed as they winged themselves
from the trees to the old rail fences at
a distance from the corn-field. Nature
indeed was smiling upon the earth, and
the poor, who had suffered through the
cold winter, thanked God that they
were privileged to witness the bloss-
omed fields, and to listen to the me-
lodicous carols of the robin and blue-bird.

Widow Shore, who lived in a little
house down by the hill, looked smil-
ingly upon Tommy, her son, who had
cut from the asparagus bed several
bunches of that succulent vegetable.
Tommy put the well-washed branches
into the basket, and went to the city a
short distance from the little village,
and in an hour and a half returned
with a dollar and some cents, which
he gave to his mother.

Susan Shore had been a widow for
four years, yet she was scarcely thirty-
five years of age. Tommy was the on-
ly child she had, and his mother wor-
shipped him much; on Tommy her hopes
settled to centre, and she endeavored
to inculcate in his mind sound prin-
ciples and precepts. Tommy was three
years of age, and as his mother was
poor, of course had to help her to
get a living. Attached to Widow
Shore's house was about an acre of
land, which the widow, with the help
of Tommy, raised vegetables for mar-
ket. In the winter Widow Shore served
for the rich people in the city, from
whom she would occasionally get sub-
stantial presents in the way of dresses
for herself and clothing for her son.

You look sad, my son; what ails you?
I will tell you, as Tommy handed her
the money that he had obtained by the
sale of his asparagus.
Nothing, only John Martin, the
blacksmith, said that he would make
me a kite if I would get some kite-line
to fly it with, but I ain't got any mon-
ey, and you want all you can get to
buy things with, said Tommy.

Poor boy, said the widow, as she
brushed a tear from her eye.
All the other boys have got kites—
even Dan Carr, and he's as poor as I
am, added Tommy.
Never mind, Tommy; the day will
come, I trust, when Providence will
bless you with all that can be wished
this side of your father's grave, said
the widow, who was now kneading
some dough to make bread with.

Tommy having done all the chores
and other business which his widowed
mother had at present to be done, went
up to the school ground where all the
boys were flying their kites and play-
ing marbles. Dan Carr was there, and
his kite was the highest to the clouds.
Take hold of the string and see how
it pulls, said Dan to Tommy, as the latter
was watching it dive and prance.

Tom did as requested, remarking at
the same time, that he could have a
kite too if he had a line, and asked
Dan how he procured his.
Well if you won't tell anybody about
it I will tell you, and you can get one
as good, said Dan.

Tom promised solemnly not to di-
vulge a word.
Well, said Dan, you know now in
the field Deacon Styles has put cord
all around that ten acre field of his on
poles, to keep the crows from pulling
the corn?

Yes, responded Tom.
Well I went down there last week
and stole all this off the poles; there's
enough left to make you a tip-top line
—go and get it.
I will, said Tom; and he galloped off
at a happy speed, and in a few minutes
he was down to the ten-acre lot of Dea-
con Styles—to steal.

Thou shalt not steal, rang into his
ear as if some invisible being had spok-
en to him; and Tom, with one leg over
the rail fence and the other on the
ground, paused, very much frightened.
It sounded like his dear father's voice,
only a little more harsh than his fa-
ther's voice used to be when he read
him the sentence from the Holy Scrip-
tures.

And I won't steal, said Tommy to
himself, who now had come to his senses.
The idea of getting a kite-line, as long
as Dan Carr's, by pulling it from the
poles set in Deacon Styles' lot, had
set Tom's mind in a blaze; but now
that he had time to reflect, he saw how
wicked it would be to transgress the
Divine command—Thou shalt not steal.

Tom marched away from the ten-
acre lot towards home, not by the way
he had come, but cross lots in another
direction. He was crossing Abijah
Styles' corn field, and as he looked at
the old scare-crow, made to keep the
flicking crows away, and idea struck him.
Perhaps if I feel in the pockets I
might find a shilling piece that Mr.
Styles has forgotten to take out, said
Tom. So Tom searched the pockets
of the pants, vest and coat, but no
shilling did he find. In the inside
pocket of the coat there was a hole, so
Tom ran his fingers down into the lin-
ing, and he pulled out, when it was a
twenty dollar bill! Tom was delighted,
and ran like mad towards Abijah Styles'
house; but he stopped all of a sudden,
and his countenance changed, saying
to himself—it may be a bad bill; and
then again he said, it may be good,
and on he went.

What's the matter, Tommy? said the
widow, as he sat down to dinner to
partake of her humble cheer; you look
disappointed.
Nothing, said Tom, only I would
like a kite-line.
In the evening, after supper, as Tom-
my and his mother were sitting on the
stole, gazing at the stars and moon, a
figure was seen coming down the lane
towards the house, whom they could
not as yet distinguish. Presently the
figure of Abijah Styles halted in front
of the door, which was opened, and
the widow, extending her hand, invited
Mr. Styles in, and lighted a tallow
candle, which threw but faint light on
the scant but neat furniture.

I come to see whether you would not
like to have Tommy go into my son's
store as clerk, said Mr. Styles.
The widow, much surprised, said she
would, but that his services were so in-
dispensable to her, in the way of
doing chores, &c., she was afraid that
she could not let him go.
But you needn't live here all by
yourself; come and make your home
with me and my wife; for now Sallie is
married, Jane is quite lone some; be-
sides I'll give six hundred dollars for
your house and lot which is more, I
guess than any one else will give you,
don't you think so yourself?

The widow couldn't understand what
Mr. Styles was about, why he had
taken such an interest in Tommy all
at once, and what were his reasons for
acting altogether so liberal.
Well, what do you say, Widow Shore?
six hundred for your house, a place for
Tommy in the store with Robert,
and a home for life for yourself with
my wife and me?
I can only say (if you are not jest-
ing) that I accept your kind offer, and
may God reward you hereafter.
All right, said Mr. Styles, I'll be
here to-morrow and settle everything;
and Mr. Styles started to go. Oh!
here, my lad, is that twenty dollar bill
you found, take it and buy some good
clothes, &c.; but always be honest.
Tommy didn't find that bill—my
Tommy—did he? asked the widow.
Thunder! didn't the lad tell you all
about it? and Mr. Styles seeing Tom-
my's face, divined that the widow was
ignorant of the whole affair; so he took
a seat again, and explained the whole
affair, much to the surprise of the wid-
ow who burst into tears of joy at hear-
ing of the honest act of her son.

In a week widow Shore, had her six
hundred dollars in the bank, and was

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.
SPEECH OF HON. JNO. A. GILMER,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 21, 1859.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—
Mr. GILMER said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: In offering any views in support of the claims of my native State, North Carolina, to a share of the public patronage and disbursements in the establishment of national works, I am at once struck with two important reflections. First, that, of the many millions invested in munificent Government structures, distributing so much capital among the people where they are erected, and, at the same time, strengthening the hand of commerce and enterprise in their respective localities, and from which all of the sea-board States have derived more or less advantage, the old North State, though one of the most faithful of the thirteen sisters who pledged their jewels, treasure, and honor upon the altar of liberty, and never broke the vow, has yet to be rewarded with the first particle of Government patronage to any respectable degree; and second, and perhaps more astonishing, that mineral wealth of such almost boundless extent, as is proven to exist there, should not long ere this have been called into active use by well-directed individual enterprise. Here are two manifest derelictions of duty of some sort, and should claim the immediate attention of every true son of North Carolina.

The first neglect, I fear, has resulted from the want of proper attention, and vigilance on the part of her Representatives on this floor, who have spent too much of their time upon abstract propositions, in fostering the mere political issues of the day; which, when advanced or tenure of place is to be the result, are never wanting for ardent, if not fervent advocates, while the real interests of the constituency, and the State they represent, have been too much neglected. Days, weeks, months, and years, have been wasted or labored away, urging in the political forum, matters wholly abstract and often incapable of even a practical test; and in which fact consists, in many instances, the major part of the apparent dignity and effect of such issues, while real, practical, useful questions, of the development and improvement of the material resources, agricultural, commercial, and mineral, of their State, have been completely overlooked. Now, I do not propose to arraign any gentleman for a failure in duty, who has heretofore, or now represents my State, for their reasons for their previous course of legislative action have doubtless been to them satisfactory and sufficient. But, I do propose to ask them, and all others, to unite with me in giving some attention to the real material interests of North Carolina. In fact, I might extend my remarks beyond my purpose, and cause them to apply to many of the other southern States; but, in doing so, I would not only assume the duties of others more competent to do so, but would, at the same time, transcend the courtesy extended to me by the House on this occasion.

Nor can I now do full justice to my State on this important matter, both for the want of time and all the information I could wish, even were I not limited by this particular subject of the establishment of a national foundry, to which I shall advert directly. So immense, and almost boundless, are the mineral and manufacturing resources of North Carolina, that a volume may be filled with their variety, quality, and utility. I speak not now of the gold and silver, existing in such large quantities, and which are so much more actively sought, but I mean to allude more particularly to the more solid, abundant, and, I will add, more valuable deposits of coal and iron. These are the articles of universal use, which everybody pays tribute to in some shape, and ever must, so long as commerce and agriculture, and their natural offspring, manufactures, are the leading objects of man's attention. I care not who holds the purse, while I hold the articles of indispensable use, such as coal and iron. The former will lose its strings and flow to the latter, as naturally as the magnet is attracted by the poles. Every man, who inhabits a house or shelters under a roof, uses, either directly or indirectly, the fabrics or products of coal and iron, and pays for them, in some shape; therefore, every man is a contributor to the use of these great staple minerals. While Spain and other European Powers held and absorbed, as it were, the so-called precious metals, then known both to the Old and the New World, England being possessed of the solid coal and iron, the real precious metals, has drawn the gold and silver of Spain and other countries into her national coffers, where they are yet safely locked up, and are likely to be, while English domestic and commercial policy is observed, and until other nations, equally blessed with like material, shall adopt the same precept and example, of using their best resources, their solid wealth, their coal and iron.

North Carolina is bountifully blessed by Providence with these solid staple minerals of coal and iron, and equally blessed with water-power and other natural elements for bringing them into use, and which must come into use, in spite of present or hitherto neglect. Her water-power, I can almost say, is the best in the universe. Her Yadkin, Ararat, Mitchell's, Fisher's, Dan, Smith, North and South Tow, Cane, Ivy, Swanano, French

Broad, Pigeon, Tuckasega, Tennessee, Nantahala, Valley, Hiwassee, Watauga, New, Catawba, Uwharrie, Haw, and Deep rivers furnish streams for manufacturing purposes, which will last inexhaustible, beyond the power of man to consume, so long as the mountains from which these streams flow, shall stand to attest the work and glory of a beneficent Creator. In her French Broad alone is more water-power than in all New England put together, only waiting to be called into use by an industrial enterprise similar to that which has made New England what she is, and I hope will ever be in this particular, to render North Carolina in everything her superior. Over four hundred thousand spindles revolve in Lowell alone, and over ten times four hundred thousand can be moved by the regular waters of the French Broad alone, without even making an impression on the abundant supply. Besides the over-abundance of water in the limpid streams of the old North State, they are exempt from the bitter frosts and freezing winters, which congeal at times the best streams in New England, obstructing their greater utility, while in North Carolina they rarely ever freeze, and are at the same time blessed with an elevated locality, and wholesome mountain atmosphere, rendering her valleys not only safe for man's habitation, but equally desirable.

But iron ores, the best and most abundant, as I have stated, abound throughout the whole State. It would astonish one not familiar, to see or learn their quantity and extent. To attempt to describe their precise locality and extent with minuteness, would lead me into too great detail; but before confining myself to the particular subject designed in these remarks, this much I will say: you may cast your eye on the map of North Carolina, and start with me from the county of Stokes where you have an abundant supply of coal and iron, in immediate proximity; you may go westward, bordering hard on the Virginia and then the Tennessee line, till you reach the Roan mountain, and from thence bear southward till you reach King's mountain, which continually calls to mind much of the heroism of the Revolution; and from thence eastward till you run into the Deep river valley, and you will have traveled over deposits of iron, so abundant, of such superior quality, that not a similar scope of country on the earth can surpass it. Forming, as it were a great reserve treasured up in nature's store-house waiting for the trained hand of the enterprising utilitarian to quietly unlock and use, to the benefit and wealth of mankind. I cannot contemplate the vastness and value of these sinews of wealth and grandeur of my native State without being greatly moved, and long to see the day when a better directed industry and wiser political economy shall, with fostering policy, call them forth, and bid North Carolina be in practical fact what she is by nature designed, one of the best and most extensive iron producing countries in the world. Once developed, the mines will sustain themselves; and the southern forge and rolling-mill will sustain and meet the southern demand, and every earthen wheel that traverses the State, bearing the products of her soil, will find their way over iron rails taken from the same soil without the aid of tariffs or protection; and then, indeed, may we talk of and about southern independence.

It has long been a growing conviction on the part of the Government, that a national foundry should be established, not only for the certain supply of a better article of certain kinds of fabrics of iron for naval and military use, but also to improve the system of combining, and the effect of combining, the various descriptions of iron, and other kindred metallic ores. This important subject at once attracted the attention of the present able Secretary of War, upon his installation into office, and in his first annual report he spoke and recommended the subject, in the following earnest and emphatic manner:

"The importance to the public service of establishing a national foundry has been so often brought to the attention of Congress by my predecessors, that nothing but a conviction of its great consequence to the public and private interests of the whole country encourages me to mention it again.

"A well-managed national foundry would very speedily develop and establish facts, which would add immensely to our national wealth. It is scarcely to be credited that, with the infinite variety of iron ores, and their boundless extent in the United States, we should not have yet discovered a mine capable of making the very best gun, or, if such be discovered, that there are no means by which the public service can be benefited by it; but such is the fact.

"A national foundry would serve as a great laboratory at which the quality and value of metals throughout the whole Confederacy would be tested and fixed. Every variety of iron, with its special adaptation to particular uses, would, in a few years, be familiarly known in the country, and individual enterprises would be saved, in experiments, many times the amount which the works would cost; whilst a great national branch of industry might, by this means, receive a legitimate and efficient encouragement.

So soon as I discovered that this subject was again recommended to the attention of Congress, I at once felt convinced that North Carolina was the State, and the Deep river valley the locality, which offered the best facilities for erecting such a work; and when my colleague, [Mr. BRANCH], at the last session, offered a bill to this effect, I was in hopes the effort would move steadily forward, and that the claims of North Carolina, and the facilities she offered on this subject, would be well considered, and, if well sustained, as I believe they can be, conceded and allowed. But, like most of measures which are of a truly practical and commercial character for a southern State, it has been permitted to linger till it is about forgotten. It is now my purpose to revive the subject, and claim for my State a full and fair hearing in the premises. I premise, then, by saying that the Deep river valley, in the State of North Carolina, is a suitable place for a national foundry, and that the State of North Carolina has peculiar claims for its location within her borders.

What constitutes a suitable place for a national foundry?

1. Minerals and other materials for use in such a work; and of these, principally coal and iron ore.

2. Locality, accessibility to tide-water, and inaccessibility to an enemy in time of war.

3. Climate, and means for subsisting a population of mechanics and workmen.

On the first I can safely say, without disparagement to other places, that the Deep river valley has no superior. It has coal of the best and most abundant quality. It is a bituminous coal, totally free from sulphur, or other noxious element militating against its free use for manufacturing purposes of any description. It is conceded to be one of the best gas coals in the world, and yields the greatest abundance of the best coke for smelting and forge work, and is well adapted for making what is called hollow-iron, for heavy wrought-iron work. Its iron ores, too, are equally superior, embracing every variety. The specular, brown hematite, magnetic, and blue-gray ores, are inexhaustible, and are all bedded together in a narrow compass. And then, over and above any other place known on the continent, the only workable vein of black-band ore interlines the coal-fields themselves; not only so, but are the deepest in thickness and extent ever yet discovered in any country. This is not assumption, but fact, proven and visible to the inspection of any inquirer. A shaft, lately sunk by one of the companies engaged in operating these mines, to the depth of five hundred feet, discloses no less than upwards of seven feet of coal, and over eleven feet of black-band ore, all confined in a stratum of some forty feet. This is only one spot; but others are equally favored. But this important malleable article of ore, for the purpose of making all the descriptions of fabrics for war and naval use, cannot be over-estimated, and should give a controlling influence in the selection of the locality for such a national work. With the use of this deposit, exclusively, as yet, found in workable quantities in the Deep river valley, combined with the other and harder ores found in such great abundance, will enable the Government to make every description of iron fabrics, from the hardest steel cannon or shaft, down to the softest loop-band that can be demanded for any part of the naval or military departments.

Several very able and lucid reports have been made by eminent geologists who base their statements upon actual explorations, made with the greatest caution and attention to the facts, among whom I may mention prominent Professors Johnson, Jackson, and Emmons—the latter being the authorized State geologist for North Carolina. From their united opinions and statements in their several reports, the following are some of their conclusions:

1. The coal is of a quality equal to the best Newcastle coal, and the best for making gas, for which purpose it would bring in New York six or seven dollars per ton.

2. It is very easy to work, and free of fault.

3. It is admirably suitable for smelting iron, being free from sulphur.

4. Black-band iron ore overlies and underlies the coal, and can be mined from the same pits and openings.

5. The black-band is in deposits eighteen inches to six feet thick, and of a better quality than any found in Scotland, containing such a large portion of bitumen, and of so peculiar a character that from twelve to sixteen gallons of kerosene oil can be extracted from it while it is being calcined to fit it for the blast furnace. Six to sixteen inches is the usual thickness of the black-band iron ore in Scotland.

6. Hematite iron ore, clay-band, and also magnetic iron ores, are in enormous deposits within ten miles of the coal and black-band.

7. Pig iron can be made from the above deposits, of a quality superior to any made in Scotland, in any quantity, and at prices less than in Scotland, the proximity of the minerals to each other more than compensating for the higher wages in mining. Says a practical Scotch iron master, speaking of the Deep river valley:

"I am satisfied that pig iron can be made at a cost of nine dollars per ton in Chatham county, on the banks of the Deep river. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars would suffice to buy enough of mineral land to supply two furnaces with material for some generations. It would suffice to sink the pits, and erect two furnaces on the Scottish principle;

and, as the minerals are the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could make four hundred to five hundred tons a week—say twenty thousand tons per annum—at a cost of about ten dollars per ton, (\$200,000).—Price in New York and Boston varies from twenty-two dollars to twenty-eight dollars per ton."

In addition to these materials, there is fire-clay of best quality, in great abundance, interlining the seams of coal and black-band ore; thus affording, from the same pit or shaft, coal, iron ore, and fire-clay; and the other descriptions of iron ore, to wit, the hematite, specular, and magnetic, being immediately contiguous, leaves nothing to be done but to develop and use them to any extent and in every shape that the Government can wish or require the use of iron.

The second supposed requisite for a suitable site for a national foundry—the "locality, accessibility to tide-water, and inaccessibility to an enemy"—I will briefly state, is advantageously presented in these North Carolina coal fields. The Deep river flows through the coal and iron deposits. It is a beautiful stream, highly adapted to slack-water works, which are now being constructed. The distance from the site of the works to the seaboard, or mouth of the Cape Fear river, into which Deep river flows, is only about one hundred and sixty miles; and tide water, to the depth of some twelve feet, comes to within some seventy miles of the place where a national foundry could be advantageously erected. With the slack-water works completed, as they soon will be, besides a railroad to Fayetteville, now under construction, the fabrics for Government use can safely and conveniently be carried out to the adjacent seaports, or borne by railroad; whilst no enemy's fleets can ascend the stream, or an armed force invade the establishment without marching over land a considerable journey; which is about as high security as can be obtained. The locality I claim to be a good one.

Thirdly, climate, and means of subsisting a population of mechanics and workmen. In this respect the Deep river valley certainly possesses superior advantages. It forms, indeed, the dividing line between what are peculiarly southern and northern products. Extending south from the locality of the mines, you traverse the cotton and rice regions where those staples are produced for export to all parts of the world; while, moving towards the north and west from these mineral deposits, you are greeted with a fine wheat, corn, and other vegetable-producing region, adorned with beautiful scenery. In fact, all the staples, either north or south, for the subsistence of workmen, can be commanded in the Deep river valley at the cheapest and most accommodating rates. By way of description, it may be said that these good land mineral deposits are in "a good land; a land of brooks of water, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of olive oil, and honey." And besides this, the climate itself is excellent, being elevated and healthy, abounding in fresh water springs of the purest quality. No region is more healthy than that of which I am now speaking.

There is also an abundant supply of oak and all other timber suitable for such purposes as will be needed about a national foundry, within convenient reach. There are also limestone and other suitable materials for practical use in a foundry, in abundant supply, in the country round about. Then, may I not ask, what more is needed for supplying all the demands requisite for a national foundry? Can as much as I have here attempted to state, be said of any other named locality? It is true, other places may possess some particular articles of material to an equal, and perhaps greater, degree than is to be found in the Deep river valley; but then, can all the materials be found to the same extent, variety, and quality? Till better informed, I assert they cannot; that the same varieties of iron ore, with the same supply and quality of coal, with all the other materials I have enumerated suitable for the making of every description of iron fabric for Government or national use, are yet to be found in such connection in any one place. And I then ask the question, why will not the Government pay proper deference to a place so suitable and favored by nature, in selecting its site for a national foundry? Why shall not North Carolina number within her borders some one of the Government structures, when she offers at least equal, if not the best, facilities; and derive, in common with her sister States some of the advantages to the trade and commerce of her citizens, resulting from Government expenditures? This latter consideration would not be proper if North Carolina did not offer equal facilities for the erection of a national foundry to any other State or locality; but when it is so clearly demonstrated that she does, I feel authorized to claim for her the full benefit of an equality in the distribution of the public patronage; and I invoke the voice of every Representative she has in this Capitol to unite with me in the demand. I truly regret that the opportunity has not been favorable for my colleague to urge the bill he introduced at the last session, or that better progress could not have been made. But there is yet time and opportunity, and let the future improve it. If it shall be my province to wield a voice in the deliberations which will finally dispose of this question, I shall be found earnest in insisting upon both

the advantages and rights of North Carolina in the premises, I shall keep my eye steadily upon the movements of things in their behalf; and shall not fail to urge for my native State all that is so justly due from this Government to her long-neglected resources, so far as the Government has the right and power to act.

In fact, I wish to see a new era open up in the South generally. I wish to see less sustain and parade of new-fangled and broken-down politicians, in the shape of so-called southern commercial conventions, and something more practical and available resorted to. There is better, as well as more profitable, work before us than the mere echoing of high-sounding resolutions, without a feasible feature in them, or a possible benefit in their provisions, to the South or anybody else, beyond the fancy of those who pass them. I wish to see our valleys and mountains brought into actual use. I wish to see our stream-studded with mills, whose numberless spindles and looms shall echo back an eternal response to their ever onward flowing current. I wish to see the blast of the furnace, and hear the strokes of the forge, declaring the fact that commerce and manufactures are in ripe development. I wish to see the mountains of the South, pregnant with their mines of wealth, disgorging their hidden treasures, and furnishing to our prosperity as certain tribute as they afford delightful retreats and abodes to our citizens. In short, I wish to see the South, in fact, what nature has eminently designed her to be, a commercial and manufacturing, as well as an agricultural people. We can then boast of our greatness, because we will then be great and prosperous.

The Fredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
Friday, March 11, 1859.

PERSONS DESIRING TO RENT US MONEY.

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost, that others when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealings or a water-proof seal.

W. A. JUNEY, Esq., Is our daily authorized agent for Fredell county, to receive subscriptions for the Express and sign receipts in the names of the publishers. He will also attend to making collections for our office generally.

District Convention—Congressman.

We are requested to give notice that a Convention will be held by the Whigs of the Sixth Congressional district, at WINSTON, on the 12TH day of APRIL next, to nominate a Party candidate to represent the district in the next Congress two years.

The Counties composing the district, are invited to hold meetings and appoint delegates in time to attend said Convention.

Shade Trees.

We perceive that the Court-House Square has been improved by transplanting Trees from the neighboring forests. We are pleased with the good taste which has induced this improvement. Will not those owning lots on the principal streets in Town follow the good example, and enhance both the comfort and value of their property by planting Shade-Trees in front? In cases of fire Shade-Trees have been known often to arrest the progress of the flames, and thus save large amounts of property from destruction. The following remarks copied from an exchange will conclude what we have to say upon the subject: "As 'Springtime is coming,' I have thought it was a good time to talk about setting out Shade-Trees, now, for in a few more weeks it will be too late. Do you know of anything which gives more certain proof of good taste, than well-arranged Shade-Trees? And can you not judge of the prosperity of a city, and the taste of individuals, by this test alone? Have you not seen many unpretending cottages relieved of its brown appearance by the trees in front? Now, as trees are not expensive, let every man who owns a lot in the city, plant some trees at once, but while I am talking on this subject, allow me to make one or two suggestions: First—select trees not less than three inches in diameter, and straight ones. Next, use great care in arranging them into straight lines; and, lastly, reject the sycamore, and common oak. Other kinds, such as elm, locust, maple, etc., are the best, or among the best.

Speech of Hon. John A. Gilmer.

The reader will find an excellent Speech of Hon. John A. Gilmer upon the subject of a National Foundry, in today's paper. It goes to show more than anything we have yet read upon the subject, the vast internal resources of North Carolina, and which her citizens have so long neglected to make available. North Carolina if peopled with Yankees or English, would, in a short while, get to be the garden spot of the world; for they, would not delay in using the necessary energy to bring into active use the vast dormant resources of the State.

Good and Wholesome Laws.

The corporation of Morganton have just had their code of Laws printed at the Express office, and a better code we have not seen. Knowing the energy of Mayor Brown, Morganton, under the government of these Laws will be a "model city."

More Extravagance—Democratic Authority.

In the Senate, the other day, Mr. Pugh, a distinguished Democrat, spoke as follows: "We live under an Administration that makes great professions of retrenchment, and yet the extraordinary increase in the salaries of our ministers abroad, within the last year, ought to arrest the attention of Congress and the country. Until the incoming of the present Administration, it quite sufficed us to have a minister to China of the rank of commissioner, at a salary of \$9,000 per annum;

but the President has appointed a gentleman from Pennsylvania to that office, and elevated him to the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in order to give him \$12,000 a year.

"We got along well enough until within the last few months, with a consul general at Japan, who received a salary of \$5,000. The President has elevated him up to the grade of minister resident, in order to give him \$10,000. We got along until some time in October last, with a minister resident in Austria, at a compensation of \$9,000 a year; but all of a sudden another citizen of Pennsylvania was sent abroad to that mission, and was elevated to the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at a compensation of \$12,000 a year. Here are three offices, at a respective increase of their compensation, by the mere fiat of the President, of \$3,000, \$5,000, and \$5,000 per annum.

"Now, sir, if it be that our legislation is of such a character, that this expenditure can be put upon us, annually, by the mere will of the President, it is high time that this business was overhauled. How many more cases might be selected I do not know. I am not aware of anything that has transpired in relation to these countries calling for such increase of the compensation of our ministers. I have heard of no rupture between us and Austria: I have heard of no complication of our difficulties. I rather think it was trouble in the domestic relations, instead of foreign relations, that brought about the increase of salary.

"Sir, in the time when we had a foreign policy worth calling such, old James Monro, God bless his memory! was minister to five or six countries at once. He did not get anything like the compensation of any of these gentlemen, and he performed his duty ten times better than all of them put together. It is an enormous abuse. It is not to carry on our foreign intercourse. It is to pension personal and political friends."

Great Fire in Memphis.

On the 2d instant, a half square of Memphis on Main street was burnt down, at night, including the printing offices of the Eagle and Enquirer, Avalanche, Ledger, C. Advocate, and Presbyterian Sentinel. Loss \$150,000. Partially insured.

News, &c.

The Washington City Tragedy.

We gave in our last a brief account of the shooting of Philip Barton Key, by Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, of New York. We find in the Washington correspondence of the New York Times a full account of this unfortunate affair. After referring to the rumors prejudicial to the character of Mrs. Sickles, which had been circulating for some time in Washington society, the writer says:

"During the whole of the last session of Congress, the tale of Mrs. Sickles' conduct constantly to be seen in the President's square, opposite Mr. Sickles' Washington residence; and Mrs. Sickles was as constantly in his company at all places of public entertainment. In the interval of the Congressional recess, Mr. Key made a short visit to New York, still under the influence of the suspicion of impropriety in the mind of Mr. Sickles; although other friends of the unhappy lady, and among them her mother, repeatedly warned her of the fatal precipice on the brink of which she was permitting herself to trifle. It was hoped that the affair would come to an end, and that some of the parties most nearly implicated, would perceive the real drift of their conduct in time to avoid its almost inevitable consequences.

But on the reassembling of Congress, and the return of Mrs. Sickles to Washington, Mr. Key's attentions, and the latter at once decided, and turning around, said: 'Gentlemen, this man has dishonored my bed.' Upon this he took Barton's arm, and walking from the spot with the most perfect self-possession, proceeded to Attorney General Black's, and delivered himself into custody."

Mrs. Sickles, adds the correspondent, is about 22 years of age, and has two children. She is of Italian extraction, and is said to be very pretty. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Sickles was appointed Secretary of Legation at London, and in the household of Mr. Buchanan, then American Minister, and in London Society, his bride was the object of much admiration, on account of her charming person and manners. Mr. Sickles is a native of New York city, and represents one of the Districts of that city in Congress. He is about forty years of age, of good presence and graceful manners, and by his abilities has won reputation as a rising leader of the Democratic party in the State of New York. He was originally a printer by occupation. Mr. Key was the son of Francis S. Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." He was a widower with four children.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster on the Mississippi River.

On the 28th Feb., the splendid steamboat Princess, from Vicksburg, for New Orleans, crowded with passengers, when near Baton Rouge on Sunday morning last, took fire and burned to the water's edge.

The passengers were mostly residents of Louisiana and Mississippi. A large number of ladies are among the lost. Among the killed is Samuel Watts, of Virginia. A great many survivors are badly scalded and otherwise injured. The Princess was one of the most magnificent boats on the Mississippi. She and her cargo are a total loss.

The cause of the fearful disaster, which has hurried so many precious souls into eternity, is not certainly known, but it is reported the boat was behind time when she reached Baton Rouge; and the engineer declared he would reach New Orleans by a certain time, or blow up the boat. If this be correct the unfortunate man paid dear for his rashness. He was cut entirely in two. Besides the killed and missing, about one hundred are wounded—many dangerously.

Cost of Democratic Legislation.

The late Democratic Legislature, says the Raleigh Register, cost the good people of this State in the per diem of members and other expenses at the least all of \$70,000, or within some fifteen thousand dollars of the sum which a few years ago paid all the expenses of the State Government.

A Bill to Establish a Free Hold Homestead.

Sec. 1. That it shall be lawful for any citizen of this State to file his or her petition in any Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the county in which they reside, to have laid off a Homestead not exceeding fifty acres, to include the dwelling house, or a house and lot in any town, the lot not to exceed two acres, nor of a greater value than 500 dollars; whereupon the Court shall appoint three freeholders, who shall lay off and allot to the petitioner, by metes and bounds, the said homestead of fifty acres, if he have so much; if not, all, or in case the petition be for a house and lot in town, the two acres including the dwelling house, by metes and bounds, and return the same under their hands and seals to the next term of said Court.

his terrible suspicions. At first Mrs. Sickles strongly denied her guilt; but on her husband's asking her whether, on the Wednesday previous, she had not entered the house on Fifteenth street, in a certain particular dress, and concealed her head, she cried out, "I am betrayed and lost!" and swooned away. On recovering her senses, she admitted her guilt, and begged mercy and pardon. Mr. Sickles calmly said he would not injure her, since he believed her the victim of a scandal, but that he had a right to a full confession. Two ladies in the house were sent for as witnesses, and in their presence, Mrs. Sickles made a full confession in writing, stating that her connection with Mr. Key had commenced in April last, under Mr. Sickles' roof, but that Mr. Key had since hired the house in Fifteenth street, in which they had constantly met. Mrs. Sickles' confession was made in the midst of the bitterest contrition and misery. Her husband simply asked her to give him back her wedding-ring, and she gave it to him, and she said she would take her from his house forever. Mrs. Sickles made no objections, admitting the justice of her punishment in the most affecting language. Her mother will arrive to-morrow to remove her from this fearful scene of guilt, remorse, and blood.

Once having quitted the presence of his wife, Mr. Sickles gave way to the most terrible emotion, and passed the night in a state bordering on distraction—a feeling which was worked into madness this morning on seeing the cause of his misery, Mr. Key, with gay audacity pass opposite the window of his wife's room and wave his handkerchief—the usual signal for assassination.

Asking Dr. Burdett, who was at his house, to follow Key and engage him in conversation so that he would not get out of sight, he rushed up stairs for his pistols, and quickly following, found Butterworth and Key together, at the corner of Sixteenth street, when the tragedy took place. Mrs. Sickles walked directly to Key, and said, "You have dishonored my bed and family, you scoundrel—prepare to die!"—at the same time drawing his pistol. Almost simultaneously Key placed his hand inside his vest, and drawing what appeared to be a pistol, but what was really an opera-glass, said, "You had better not shoot!" Sickles at once fired. Key at the same time throwing his glass at Mrs. Sickles, who, slightly raising the skin of his side, and he immediately leaped behind a tree to avoid another shot. Sickles followed, and Key, catching his arm, endeavored to prevent him from firing, but Sickles disengaged himself, and fired a second shot. Key in the upper part of the right thigh, close to the main artery.

Falling on his hip and supporting himself with his hand, he cried, "Murder! don't shoot!" Sickles still following, fired again, with his pistol close to Key, the ball passing through the breast, and the body fell.

In the meantime the report of the pistol and Key's cries startled those in the neighborhood. Mr. Thomas Martin, a Clerk in the Treasury Department, who happened at the moment to be leaving the Club, rushed back, and called out, "Key is murdered!" Messrs. Doyle, Uphur and Tidball, who were in the Club at the time, proceeded hastily to the spot, when they found Sickles standing over the body of Key, with his pistol presented at his head, and which he tried twice to discharge, but which snatched both times—and Mr. Butterworth standing by composedly.

On Mrs. Doyle's touching Sickles on the shoulder, the latter at once desisted, and turning around, said: "Gentlemen, this man has dishonored my bed." Upon this he took Barton's arm, and walking from the spot with the most perfect self-possession, proceeded to Attorney General Black's, and delivered himself into custody."

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Sec. 2. That upon the return the Clerk shall make out and deliver to the Register of the county a copy of the said return, who shall record the same in the Register's office of said county, and shall also give public notice at the Court House door, within five days after the term to which the return is made, of the names of all such persons as have had Homesteads laid off.

Sec. 3. That the homestead or house and lot so laid off shall not be subject to execution for any debt contracted, or cause of action arising after the same is registered.

Sec. 4. That no person who is a married man shall have authority to sell or dispose of said property so set apart, without the same formalities as are now required by law to convey the lands of married women.

Sec. 5. That in all cases where a homestead is laid off under the provisions of this act, in case of death of the husband, his widow shall be entitled to the same as her dower, if she shall so elect, but in case she marries again, then she shall be entitled to only one third in value, if the children of the first husband or the issue of such shall be then living.

Daring Feat at Niagara—Crossing on Stilts above the Falls.

Niagara Falls, Feb. 12, 1859.
Feeling sure that the readers of the Press and Tribune will be interested in the recital, I write to give an account, however imperfect, of one of the most reckless feats of daring ever attempted. One evening, about a week ago, while sitting in the saloon of the International Hotel, I became interested in an animated conversation which was in progress between two persons, one of whom seemed to be a Southerner, and the other an Italian. The latter had registered his name as "Signor Gaspa Morelli," but I have since learned that he is really a Yankee boy; that he was born and raised near Stonington, Connecticut, and dubbed by his affectionate parents, Andrew Greenleaf. As he grew old he was afflicted with an intense desire to become a circus performer, and finally ran away from home, to connect himself with some strolling company. He was for a while a member of Barnum's immense "Show," and his astonishing performance upon stilts will be remembered by thousands.

He had before this time assumed the name he now bears, as well as received recognition, as to avoid the fate of a "prophet in his own country." He is a handsome, frank looking man, of about twenty-five, has a fair complexion, and wears a small black moustache. At present he is staying here without an engagement. The conversation referred to was a discussion upon the possible feats which might be accomplished by a man upon stilts. Signor Morelli (as I will call him) asserted his ability to do many things, a belief in which required considerable faith. The Southerner who is a well known sporting gentleman of New Orleans, evidently thought the Signor was lying, pretty hard, and at his last announcement he laughed long and loud. Morelli had in fact expressed his conviction that he could cross Niagara river, walking upon stilts, between Goat Island and the Falls. "I'll bet you a thousand dollars to fifty cents that he can't do it," exclaimed the Southerner. "I accept the challenge," answered Morelli quietly.

The astonishment of his hearers at this reply may be imagined. "When do you propose to attempt it?" inquired the challenger. "On Saturday morning, the 12th of February," tranquilly replied Gaspa. The assurance with which he spoke filled every one with surprise, which was not lessened when he produced the money for his deposit. The stakes were handed over to Mr. Augustus Train, of Buffalo, and the company separated to await the result of this singular wager. The interval was spent by Morelli in constant exercise for the purpose of strengthening his limbs, somewhat relaxed by a season of rest. His friends expostulated in vain against the apparently insane hazard, and even proposed to return to him the amount he would be compelled to forfeit. He seemed sure of winning, and would listen to no one. To avoid a crowd it was announced that the attempt would be made on the 14th, (Monday,) instead of to-day; so that at seven this morning there were only about thirty persons by the river bank.

Punctually at that hour Morelli appeared, in fine spirits and content. He had with him a pair of stilts about twelve feet long, made of wrought iron, flat, sharp-edged and pointed-shaped, in fact, almost precisely like a double-edged dagger. These were firmly lashed to his legs, and he walked towards the terrible river with a confident smile. The morning was clear and cold, but he was attired very lightly, in a dress not unlike that usually worn by professional gymnasts. At ten minutes past seven he stepped into the water, which in another moment was boiling, surging, and rushing beneath his feet. The boldest of the lookers on held his breath in suspense, as the daring man recoiled from shore. He alone seemed unmoved, and passed on, slowly and carefully, avoiding the larger rocks which were made apparent by the eddying current. His steps at first were very short and carefully made, but afterwards became bolder and longer.

The stilt, of course, were so placed that the current struck only against their sharp edges, and produced but little effect; but the danger from the sunken rocks, and the conviction that a single false step would send him to death, produced a feeling which was horribly painful. Once or twice he seemed to lose his balance, and a sickening shudder ran through each one of the beholders. Recovering himself he still kept on—still recoiled, until to our straining eyes he could scarcely be distinguished from the foaming waters.

The middle of the river was attained at last—hours seemed to have fled, but it was barely seventeen minutes since he left the shore. As he approached the deepest and most dangerous part of his route, the suspense became more fearfully intense. No word was spoken, except that one man offered another five dollars for a moment's use of his loggnet, which offer passed unheeded. Just as Morelli

reached the swiftest and deepest portion of the current, he seemed to totter—sink—he threw up his arms! I closed my eyes. Opening them a moment after, I saw that he was still standing. A few moments more and he had reached the Canadian bank—and fell exhausted into the arms of two men who were waiting to receive him.

At this hour (2 p. m.) he has nearly recovered, and though still in bed, receives the congratulations of dozens of visitors who come pouring in. He left the American shore 360 feet above the fall, and came out about 1000 feet above the Canadian. The money has already been handed over to him, and all will agree that it was fairly won. His generous opponent is able to afford his loss, and speaks in praise of Morelli more enthusiastically than any. Yours truly,

WILLIAM COLLINS.

Advertising—Its Benefits.
No man goes into business without sticking a sign over his door at a cost of from ten to twenty dollars. This sign bears his name only, and is seen occasionally by the few that pass by it. But how many business men think of the importance of sticking their names in the newspapers where it can be seen by thousands every day, and in every quarter?—where his business and all its particulars can be explained and presented in its most profitable aspects. Look at the Lottery men and Medicine men, how they advertise and what immense fortunes they realize by the operation! Should not the merchant and mechanic avail themselves of the same means of making his name and business familiar to the world?

Danger of Cats Sleeping with Children.
A small girl of seven or eight years old, on the night of the 27th ult., was very near losing her life by a cat. Her mother heard a strange noise, that awakened her; she hastened to the bed where the child was lying, and found the cat with her mouth close to the child's mouth. At first they thought the child was dead, but they soon perceived it seemed to catch for breath occasionally. After two or three hours she was restored to consciousness, but has been very stupid and unwell since. Parents should not allow cats to sleep with their children. *Galeburg, Ill., Democrat.*

Children's Books.
It almost alarms us to think of the many hungry little intellects around us, snatching up all sorts of crumbs, nutritious and otherwise, in the natural endeavor to still their cravings. If wholesome food is not supplied, why then anything that comes to hand, even clay, will be eagerly swallowed. Many parents very mistakenly suppose that when they have sent their children to school, after exercising proper care in the selection, they have amply provided for their juvenile wants, at the same time laying by a comfortable surplus for their maturer years. The school is very good in its place—it trains to habit of application and, what is equally important, to habit of subordination—but the school does not do everything. The child's mind will seek unforced and pleasant exercise out of the school-room; and it is here that the attention of the parent should be called in, and a correct taste for reading formed.

How is this to be done? By putting in reach of your children, plenty of books suited to their years, and likely to interest them. Your library is very good for you, and we have not a doubt that you read very sensible and sober books; but they may not be attractive to younger minds. *Unionville Times.*

Death of the Postmaster-General.
In Washington City, on the morning of the 8th of March, at 3 o'clock, HON. A. V. BROWN, Post Master General of the U. S.

Almost another Sickles' Affair.
WASHINGTON, March 4.
Since the Sickles' affair at Washington, it is dangerous to look at a woman. A case in point occurred in this city last evening, at a fashionable boarding-house. It appears that while the boarders were at tea, a female from the West took offense because one of the males, sitting on the opposite side of the table, happened to look at her, and indignantly pitched a tumbler of water into his face. The astonished male followed suit, and threw a tumbler of water into her face; whereupon her son ran up stairs, obtained a pistol, and blazed away at the man, without, however, the least taking effect. The young man then ran from the house and made his escape.

Hymenaeal.
MARRIED.
In Iredell county, on the 2 instant, by Rev. S. B. O. Frislon, Mr. Wm. J. Campbell and Miss M. J. Fleming.

In this county on the 8th instant, by A. W. Walker, Esq., Mr. Abram Alley to Mrs. Margaret M. Stomper.

Obituary.
DIED.
In Columbia, Brazoria county, Texas, recently, the Wife and Daughter of Mr. W. R. Shuford.

[In a letter by us received from Mr. Shuford, this statement is made without giving particulars.]
At her residence in Yelobusha county, Mi. January 9th, Miss Harriet B. Hall.
The subject of this notice was the daughter of John L. and Mary Hall, formerly of N. C. Her life from childhood up was an exhibition of those virtues which characterize a lovely associate, an affectionate sister, and dutiful child. As soon as reason was enthroned in her youthful mind, she duly appreciated the importance of meriting the smiles of her companions and the approbation of her parents. As she arose to more mature age, the law of love for all who were objects of sympathy shone forth in all her actions towards them, that law being written upon the tablet of her heart. She never failed to obey its injunctions, believing that in so doing she was lending to the Lord. She was not a member of the church on earth, but gave satisfactory evidence that she had "come to the general assembly and Church of the first born, which is written in Heaven." *M. Belloc.*

Markets.	
Statesville Market.	
March 11, 1859.	
(CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.)	
Bacon 010 @012 1/2	Feathers 035 @040
Beef 04 @05 1/2	Flour 425 @450
Beeswax 022 1/2 @025	Flaxseed 100
Butter 015 @018	Hides, dry 012
Coffee 014 @016 1/2	Green 006
Candles 025	Lard 010 @012
Ham 025	Linseed 030 @035
Adams 030 @035	Molasses 045 @055
Corn 075 @080	Nails 006 @007
Chickens 010 @012	Pens 065 @075
Dried Apples, peeled 110	Rice 006
Dried Peaches, peeled 380	Salt 225 @250
Unpeeled 160	Sugar 012 @014
Eggs, doz 08	Tallow 018 @020
	Wheat 010 @012
	Wheat 085 @100

Charlotte Market.	
March 8, 1859.	
Bacon 010 @012 1/2	Rye 075
Beef 04 @05 1/2	Wheat 070 @075
Beeswax 022 1/2 @025	Beans, white 100
Butter 015	Oats 045 @050
Candles 025	Meal 070
Ham 025	Hides, dry 012 @013
Adams 030 @035	Iron 006 @007
Corn 075 @080	Comm. 005
Chickens 010 @012	Rolls 005 1/2
Dried Apples, peeled 110	Lard 011 @012 1/2
Dried Peaches, peeled 380	Molasses, N. O. 055
Unpeeled 160	St. Louis, 060
Eggs, doz 08	Sugar, N. O. 095 @095
	Salt, 150
	Spirits, N. O. 075 @100
	N. C. 040 @045
	Ap. Br. 075 @100
	Super. 250 @100
	Sugar, N. O. 095 @095
	N. O. 010 @011
	Orl. 014 @016

Salisbury Market.	
March 8, 1859.	
Apples, dried 050 @125	Molasses, 037 @045
Bacon 009 @010	N. O. 055 @065
Beeswax 020 @025	Musco. 045 @055
Candles 025	Nails cut 004 @006
Ham 025	Oats 040 @050
Adams 030 @035	Oils, Tanners 050 @095
Corn 075 @080	Rags, B. 002 1/2
Chickens 010 @012	Salt, 170 @175
Dried Apples, peeled 110	Sugar, N. O. 095 @095
Dried Peaches, peeled 380	Crush 013 @015
Unpeeled 160	Clar. 011 @012
Eggs, doz 08	Tallow 010 @013
	Wheat 095 @105
	Bed 080 @090
	Wool 025 @030

Dr. A. A. LAURENCE
HAVING COMPLETED HIS MEDICAL EDUCATION, and located, Permanently, among them, respectfully presents his claims to the patronage of his friends in Statesville and Iredell. Statesville, March 8, 1859. 144f

Wanted,
5,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHEAT, for which the highest market price will be paid in CASH.
Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO. March 11, 59. 144f

Notice.
HAVING Sold my Negro man, ISAAC, to Mr. Mills Dobbin, I am no longer responsible for the Reward of One Hundred Dollars which was offered for his apprehension. ADAM WEBBER. March 11, 1859. 144f

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Undersigned, as Executor of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Hines, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday, the 31st of March instant, at 10 o'clock, at the late residence of the deceased, in the county of Alexander, on South Yadin, near Rock-Spring Meeting-House, the following Property, to-wit:

SIX LIKELY NEGROES:
Martha, aged 36; William, 15; Albright, 11; Rachel, 14; John, 8; Jane, 1 year old. These Negroes are very Lively.

ALSO:
1 Mare; 1 Likely Mule; Cows and Calves; Hogs; Household and Kitchen Furniture; 1 Wagon; Farming Utensils, &c.

Also, at the same time, will be RENTED THE FARM. Terms made known at Sale. E. MACLALLAN, Ex'r. March 9, 1859. 143tpd

T. C. & B. G. Worth,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Wilmington, N. C.

DEALERS in Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, Land Plaster, Robinson's Manipulated Guano, Tarker & Clark's Phosphate Fertilizer. Orders for any of the above filled without charge of Commission. Terms Cash. March 4, 3m-pd.

Notice.
RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, C. F. BRANTLEY, a bound Boy. I hereby forwarn all persons from employing or harboring said Brantley, as the law will be enforced against all persons so offending. I will give FIVE CENTS reward and no thanks to any one who will return said C. F. Brantley. JAMES BRANTLEY. March 4, 3m-pd.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.
ANY person wishing to procure the services of a Common School Teacher, in Iredell or an adjoining County, immediately, can do so, on good terms, by calling on the Subscriber, at his residence, one mile south-east of New Union Church, Iredell County, or by addressing him a letter to Cool Spring P. O., Iredell County. R. G. POSTON. Feb. 25.—124f

HORSE & JACK CUTS.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED HANDSOME CUTS, FOR PRINTING HORSE BILLS, AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

W. H. Wyatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-ly

Land and Negroes
AT PUBLIC SALE.
I will sell, at the late Residence of PLACE-BO HOUTSON, Deceased,
On the 16th day of March,
THE VALUABLE FARM
Belonging to the said Deceased, consisting of 2,000 or 2,500 acres, including his Dwelling, and all necessary out-buildings. The larger part is in woodland, well timbered, and well adapted to the growth of Tobacco. There are 150 or 200 acres of low grounds in cultivation.
The Lands will be sold in small tracts to suit purchasers.
Also, at the same time and place, all the property belonging to said Estate, consisting of
18 NEGROES,
Men, Women, and Children, most of them being young and likely, including 2 good Blacksmiths.
Also,
A good stock of Mules and Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, several hundred bushels of Corn and Wheat, Hay, &c., 2 sets Blacksmith's Tools, several Wagons, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.
All persons indebted to the Estate will please come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them for payment.
JOHN H. DALTON, Executor.
February 9, 1859.
I will also Sell Privately,
LOT No. 3, in the TOWN of NEWTON, Catawba County, AND
LOT No. 3, in the TOWN of MOCKS-VILLE, Davie County.
Persons wishing to purchase will please address the Subscriber, at Houtsonville, Iredell County, N. C.
10-5t
Watchman copy until day of sale, and forward bill to subscriber.

SPRING STOCK
OF British, French, and American **DRY GOODS.** We have taken great pains to select a Stock suited to the wants of the Southern and Western Merchants, which
We will sell low to safe and prompt Buyers. Our Stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant to buy of us with the best advantage to himself, all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.
HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON.
B. H. HOPKINS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
HULL, HULL, & ATKINSON, Feb. 15, 1859. 11-2m

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
R. M. OATES & Co.,
Have in Store and for Sale,
A Large Stock of
GROCERIES
A portion of which consist of the following articles:
1,000 SACKS SALT, (seamless).
30 SACKS JAVA COFFEE.
46 Hds. N. O. SUGAR.
50 Bbls. COFFEE SUGARS.
40 Hds. W. I. MOLASSES.
75 Bbls. N. O. do.
40 Kils No. 1 & 2 MACRREL.
30 half barrels do.
40 cobs lbs. BERRY IRON, ass'd.
SPICE, PEPPER, GINGER, and various other articles.
WE
Are the exclusive Agents for the sale of **Kettieworth's Manipulated GUANO.**
20 Tons now on hand, at the following prices:
No. 1, \$56 per ton.
No. 2, \$51 per ton.
We have pamphlets to furnish any person information in regard to its use.
R. M. OATES, L. S. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-5t

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the
CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,
Will receive and forward Applications for Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire, on the principles of the Company.
The Company is doing a prosperous business. No loss has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.
E. B. DRAKE, Agent.
11-4f

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 5 Granite Range, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. B. WILKINSON & CO.
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public at large, that they will always keep a large and handsome stock of
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Walking Canes, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, Which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for old silver. Give us a call, and judge for yourselves, and if you want your Watches put up in good order, give us a trial, and we will guarantee that they will be done better and cheaper than at any other house in North Carolina.
All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.
J. G. WILKINSON & Co.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-1m

OLD SILVER.
500 OUNCES OLD SILVER
WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR JEWELRY.
Call at
No. 5 Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. G. WILKINSON & Co.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-2m

FRESH
Landreth & Son's
GARDEN SEEDS
JUST RECEIVED, a large and well-selected supply of GARDEN SEEDS, direct from the celebrated firm of LANDRETH & SON, for sale at
THE VARIETY STORE
OF
S. J. RICKETT,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
Feb. 11, 1859.—10-4f

NEW CROP
Molasses.
5 hds. Prime New Crop MUSCO-VADE MOLASSES, just received, and for sale by
Wm. S. CASON.
Feb. 4, 1859.—9-1m

Job Work.

W. H. Wyatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-ly

Land and Negroes
AT PUBLIC SALE.
I will sell, at the late Residence of PLACE-BO HOUTSON, Deceased,
On the 16th day of March,
THE VALUABLE FARM
Belonging to the said Deceased, consisting of 2,000 or 2,500 acres, including his Dwelling, and all necessary out-buildings. The larger part is in woodland, well timbered, and well adapted to the growth of Tobacco. There are 150 or 200 acres of low grounds in cultivation.
The Lands will be sold in small tracts to suit purchasers.
Also, at the same time and place, all the property belonging to said Estate, consisting of
18 NEGROES,
Men, Women, and Children, most of them being young and likely, including 2 good Blacksmiths.
Also,
A good stock of Mules and Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, several hundred bushels of Corn and Wheat, Hay, &c., 2 sets Blacksmith's Tools, several Wagons, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.
All persons indebted to the Estate will please come forward and make payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them for payment.
JOHN H. DALTON, Executor.
February 9, 1859.
I will also Sell Privately,
LOT No. 3, in the TOWN of NEWTON, Catawba County, AND
LOT No. 3, in the TOWN of MOCKS-VILLE, Davie County.
Persons wishing to purchase will please address the Subscriber, at Houtsonville, Iredell County, N. C.
10-5t
Watchman copy until day of sale, and forward bill to subscriber.

SPRING STOCK
OF British, French, and American **DRY GOODS.** We have taken great pains to select a Stock suited to the wants of the Southern and Western Merchants, which
We will sell low to safe and prompt Buyers. Our Stock is very large, and embraces such an assortment as will enable a merchant to buy of us with the best advantage to himself, all the goods he may need in our line. In all things we shall try to consult the interest of our customers. Orders sent to us shall be carefully attended to, and goods dispatched promptly.
HOPKINS, HULL, & ATKINSON.
B. H. HOPKINS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
HULL, HULL, & ATKINSON, Feb. 15, 1859. 11-2m

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
R. M. OATES & Co.,
Have in Store and for Sale,
A Large Stock of
GROCERIES
A portion of which consist of the following articles:
1,000 SACKS SALT, (seamless).
30 SACKS JAVA COFFEE.
46 Hds. N. O. SUGAR.
50 Bbls. COFFEE SUGARS.
40 Hds. W. I. MOLASSES.
75 Bbls. N. O. do.
40 Kils No. 1 & 2 MACRREL.
30 half barrels do.
40 cobs lbs. BERRY IRON, ass'd.
SPICE, PEPPER, GINGER, and various other articles.
WE
Are the exclusive Agents for the sale of **Kettieworth's Manipulated GUANO.**
20 Tons now on hand, at the following prices:
No. 1, \$56 per ton.
No. 2, \$51 per ton.
We have pamphlets to furnish any person information in regard to its use.
R. M. OATES, L. S. WILLIAMS.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-5t

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 5 Granite Range, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. B. WILKINSON & CO.
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public at large, that they will always keep a large and handsome stock of
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Walking Canes, Clocks, and Fancy Goods, Which will be sold low for cash, or in exchange for old silver. Give us a call, and judge for yourselves, and if you want your Watches put up in good order, give us a trial, and we will guarantee that they will be done better and cheaper than at any other house in North Carolina.
All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.
J. G. WILKINSON & Co.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-1m

OLD SILVER.
500 OUNCES OLD SILVER
WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR JEWELRY.
Call at
No. 5 Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
J. G. WILKINSON & Co.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1859.—11-2m

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Feb. 4, 1859.—9-1m

Job Work.

PHYSICIANS
Will find a select Stock of
Pure Chemicals, EXTRAOTS, PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOP. EIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY.
HENDERSON & ENNIS'S
Drug Store,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-ly
Office W. N. C. R. Co.
STATESVILLE, 30th Dec., 1858.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. Co., That Books of Subscription be opened for sixty days from and after the 1st January, 1859, at the following places, and under the directions of the following persons, or any three of them, for the sum of \$300,000, being the estimated sum necessary to be subscribed by solvent persons or counties, to construct and complete the 2nd Division of the W. N. C. R. R. from Morganton to Old Fort, in McDowell County.
Salisbury, under the direction of A. Henderson, J. I. Shaver, B. F. Fraley, D. A. Davis, Wm. Murphy.
Statesville, under the direction of J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, L. Q. Sharpe, W. F. Watts, Hugh Reynolds.
Newton, under the direction of Jonas East, John Willoughby, George Sitzer, D. B. Gaither, M. L. McKelvie.
Morganton, under the direction of E. J. Erwan, Thos. G. Walton, W. F. McKesson, C. M. Avery, Alex's Duckworth.
Marion, under the direction of Wm. Murphy, Jasper Neal, Alvery Bergin, A. M. Erwin, and J. L. Carson.
Lenoir, under the direction of James Harper, R. B. Bogle, C. C. Jones, Smith Powell, Ed. Jones, or any three of them.
Taylorsville, under the direction of Jos. M. Bogle, A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, Robert Wilson, W. G. James, or any three of them.
Asheville, under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, A. S. Merriam, John Bergin.
At the expiration of sixty days the Commissioners will please forward the Books to this Office.
R. F. SIMONTON, Sec'y & Treas'r.
News, Asheville, copy 2 months.

To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.
Irwin's Corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Offer a very large and varied Stock of
DRUGS, Medicines, &c.
OILS, &c.
Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, and Machinery.
TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to \$1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.
LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.
BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl.—very low.
VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2.) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.
JAPANS, Black and Brown.
PAINTS, &c.
PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 84 to 124 cts. per lb.
SNOW-WHITE ZINC, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURN'T and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.
A large assortment of
PAINT BRUSHES.
French and American
WINDOW GLASS,
From 8X10 to 30X44.
PUTTY,
Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.
French, English, and German
PERFUMERY.
TOILETTE COMBS and BRUSHES.
GENUINE COLOGNE.
Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.
Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.
Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills and Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.
FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.
SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.
CIGARS, by the 1,000.
GARDEN SEEDS,
Just received from Landreth & Son, of Salisbury, and from Thorburn, of New York.
GRASS SEEDS, last crop;
RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.
List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-ly

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the FEMALE COLLEGE will pay their subscriptions to J. W. STOCKTON.
We are in imminent need of funds.
Dec. 31, 1858. 4-4f

Portrait.

My Little Daughter—Sleeping.

Soft be thy pillow, my darling,
That bears thee in slumber to-night,
Sweet be thy dreams, till the morning
Wakes thee to life and delight;
My precious, my innocent darling,
My loving, my beautiful one,
God keep thee from sickness and sorrow,
Till life's little journey is done.

What were the light of the morning,
Fishes should not swim again—
What but a dream and a tempest,
And sadness, and anguish, and pain?
The curls on thy brow are our sunbeams;
The light of thine eyes is our joy;
The smile on thy lip brings us gladness,
And pleasure untroubled with alloy.

Surely the angels, my darling,
Will watch thee in waking and sleep,
And God, in his infinite goodness,
The way of thy footsteps will keep.
Tenderly, lovingly, tenderly,
Shield her, good angels, to-night;
Sweet be her slumber, till morning
Wakes her to dawn and delight.

Amusement and Instruction.

Friendship in Prosperity.

One of the hardest trials of those who fall from affluence and honor to poverty and obscurity, is the discovery that the attachment of so many in whom they confided, was a pretence, a mask to gain their own ends, or was a miserable shallowness. Sometimes, doubtless, it is with regret that these frivolous flowers of the world desert those upon whom they fawned; but they soon forget them. Flies leave the kitchen when the dishes are empty. The parasites that cluster around the favorites of fortune, to gather his gifts and climb by his aid, linger with the sunshine, but scatter at the approach of a storm, as leaves cling to a tree in summer weather, but drop off at the breath of winter. Like ravens settled down for a banquet and suddenly scared by a noise, how quickly at the first sound of calamity those superficial earthlings are specks in the horizon!

But a true friend sits in the centre, and is there at all times. One need only reveal him more closely to us. Prosperity and Adversity are both revealing, the difference being, that in the former our friends know them. But notwithstanding the insincerity greediness prevalent among men, there is a vast deal more of esteem and fellow-feelings than is ever outwardly shown. There are more examples of unadulterated affection, more deeds of silent love and magnanimity, than is usually supposed. Our misfortunes bring to our sides real friends before unknown. Benevolent impulses, where we could not expect them, in modest privacy, enact many scenes of beautiful wonder and the plaudits of angels.

Florida and Cuba.

We find the following communication in the Charleston Mercury of a recent date:

"Vast sums have been spoken of for the purchase of Cuba. Would those millions suffice to excavate a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida at some high point, say between the 29th and 30th degrees of latitude? If so, then Cuba would no longer be the key to the Gulf of Mexico. Florida would then be, from its position, a barrier to every nation but our own; and backed by a continent, would forever neutralize Cuba as a strategic point. Europe gave us Florida and Louisiana, and presented no hostile ultimatum when we annexed Texas. Then we acquired a northern province from Mexico, and the President now proposes an armed occupation of another northern province, and still no caveat is uttered. But touch Cuba, and England and France clutch us with the vengeance of a holy war, and well they may. Give us Cuba, and the Gulf is ours. Give us the Gulf, and the wealth of Asia falls at our feet. Europe has surveyed with a more philosophic eye than we, the wastes which separate our Atlantic from our Pacific States. She views with composure the project of a railroad connection with the Pacific, and England has even intimated that she might unite her Atlantic and Pacific possessions by a railroad through Canada—evidently to withdraw our attention from other modes of connection, and confirm us in such an undertaking; well aware that the immense distance, the uninhabitable nature of the territory, and 350,000 Indians, will make that a precarious thoroughfare for a century to come. Mexico we can never absorb; hence the comparative indifference of Europe to our acquisitions there. Central America, then, is the prize which confers on the victor the commerce of Asia and the mastery of the seas—and that is the price of Cuba.

These views of European policy are not new; but it is here proposed to defeat it, not by the seizure of Cuba, but by the bloodless operation of uniting the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic, through our own territory. Such a project, if carried out, would confer more benefits on every portion of country than the partial scheme of a Pacific Railroad would on any one section. To the North, such a canal, with the policy which would follow its completion, would open a wide field for commerce. To the West, it would present New Orleans the first mart in the world. To the South, it would offer Cuba, shorn of her importance to Europe, and to the Pacific States it would open, through Texas, the only reasonable route for a railroad connection with the Atlantic, and a direct communication by water, in time. Is the canal practicable? Would the results warrant the undertaking?

The Last Romance.

Quite a romance in real life, says the Detroit Advertiser, was brought to a happy termination in that city on the 9th inst. Seventeen years ago, a New York lass, lovely and sweet sixteen, became enamored of a medical student, and the pair exchanged vows of love and eternal fidelity. Two years later the unfledged Esculapius left for Europe to complete his education, the aforesaid vows having been previously tenderly renewed. After a brief and gay sojourn at Paris, the loving student domiciled himself in one of the most renowned colleges of Madrid, and applied himself to sober study. His letters to the fair damsel beloved were frequent, but no fond remembrances came in reply.

His epistles were intercepted and never reached the fair one, while her words of love, intended for his delectation, met with the same misfortune. The poor student, thwarted in his love, threw up his studies, and for two long years coursed through Europe, seeking to whelm his disappointment in the gayeties and pleasures of the different capitals. In the mean time the young lady, who was equally unhappy, removed to Detroit with her mother. At the end of his two years' pilgrimage, the student returned to America, but the idol of his heart had left the scene of her betrothal, and, almost broken-hearted, he turned his steps to Cuba; but the spirit of unrest pursued him, and Texas and Mexico beheld him still a rover, seeking to drown memory by excitement.

A few months since, by one of those singular occurrences which sometimes flash across the pathway of life, he heard that the lady was in Michigan, and quickly he wended his way thither. After a few weeks of diligent search, the anxious lover found his Dulcinea at Ypsilanti, and the meeting which ensued—the train having been separated on fifteen years—is described as "affecting in the extreme." The tribulations of the now mature lovers were over, and on the 9th instant they proceeded to Detroit, and were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Who says this is a prosaic age?

Terrible Scene—Burning of a Bride!

Miss Susan Shuck, daughter of Jno. Shuck, Esq., was to have been married at Lebanon, Ky., on Monday last, to Mr. John Thomas, at 12 o'clock. But a few minutes prior to the time the ceremony was to be performed, her dress accidentally caught on fire, and the wedding dress, which was of thin material, was instantly in a blaze, and the young lady was fatally burned. Her sister, Mrs. Burr Harrison, in her efforts to save her, fired her own dress, and was perhaps even more severely burned. There is but little hope of her recovery it is feared. Mr. Shuck and other members of the family, who also tried to relieve the young lady from her perilous situation, were burned, but not seriously. The scene was terrible beyond all expression of language. The bride was sadly burnt from the waist up, and the hair burned from her head. After her wounds were dressed, and while she lay upon her couch, suffering the most intense agony, the marriage ceremony was performed.

A Family Opposed to Newspapers.

The man that didn't take the papers, was in town yesterday. He fetched his whole family in a two-horse wagon. He still believed that Gen. Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamkatians" had taken Cuba, and if so, where they had taken it. He had sold his corn for thirty cents a bushel—the price being fifty-five—but on going to deposit the money, they told him it was mostly counterfeit. The only hard money he had was some three cent pieces, and these some sharper had "run on him" for half-dimes. One of the boys went to a blacksmith's shop to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market-house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meat-hook, he piously took a seat on a butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer whom he took to be a preacher. He left before "meetin" was out, and had no great opinion of the "sarnint."

One of the girls took a lot of "seed-ions" to the post-office to trade them for a letter. She had a baby, which she carried in a "sugar-trough," stopping at times to rock it on the sidewalk. When the baby cried she stuffed his mouth with old stocking, and sung "Barbara Allen." The oldest boy had two "coon-skins," and was on a "bust." When last seen, he had called for a glass of "soda-water," and stood soaking ginger-bread and making very faces. The shop-keeper, mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal-soda and water, and he tasted strongly of soap. But he'd "hearn tell of soda and water, an' he was bound to give it a fair trial. Some 'town feller' came in and called for lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our soaped friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies in his drink.

He approached the old gentleman and tried to get him to "subscribe," but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "internal improvements," and he thought "larnin" was a wicked invention and a "wexation." None of his family ever learned to read, but one boy, and he "tached school a-while, and then went to studying divinity!"—Exchange paper.

Gen. Walker, the filibuster, joined the Catholic church at Mobile, on the 18th ultimo.

Legal Effect of Repeating Hear-say Slanders.

In the last volume of Gray's Massachusetts Supreme Court Reports there is a notable decision. It seems that a woman uttered a slander of another, when sued for it, her defence was that she only repeated what was currently reported; that she had no malice, and therefore was not liable to an action. Judge Thomas gave the decision. The story, he said, uttered or repeated by the defendant contains a charge against the plaintiff of a nature to destroy her reputation. It was a false charge. It is no answer in any forum to say she only repeated the charge as she heard it. If a story was false and slanderous, she must repeat it at her peril. There is safety in no other rule. Often the origin of slander cannot be traced. How vigorous it circulates gives it its power of mischief. It is the successive repetitions that do the work. A falsehood often repeated gets to be believed. A man cannot say there is a story in circulation that A. poisoned his wife, or B. picked C's pocket, and relate a story, and, when called upon to answer, say, "I but repeated what I heard, and had no design to circulate or confirm it;" for two very plain reasons—that the repetition of the story must, in the nature of things give it currency; and the repetition, without the expression of disbelief, will confirm it. The danger is an obvious one, and long since pointed out; and it is, that bad men may give currency to slanderous reports, and then find in that currency their own protection from just consequences of a repetition.

Turpentine and Its Uses.

There are several hundred stills for the manufacture of spirits of turpentine in the State of North Carolina alone, while the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico are all more or less engaged in it. The uses of rosin and turpentine seem to increase with every development of inventive talent. In painting, in printing, in soap making, and especially in lighting, its use seems to be almost universal. It forms an important element in many chemical operations, and it is estimated, in a communication to the London Society of Arts, that from two to three hundred thousand dollars' worth is consumed annually in the American India rubber manufactures. From seven thousand to twenty-two thousand tons have been imported into England annually for many years past, and almost exclusively from the United States. Spirits of turpentine is obtained by distilling with water the semi-fluid sap or pitch which exudes from incisions made in the wood of various species of pine; the product left after distillation is a resinous solid, popularly termed resin or rosin. Camphene, which is extensively used in lamps as a substitute for oil, is spirits of turpentine purified by repeated distillations. Burning fluid is a solution of rectified turpentine or camphene in alcohol, the tendency of the turpentine to smoke being diminished by the addition of alcohol. Camphene and burning fluid, although highly inflammable, are not of themselves explosive; a mixture, however, of the vapor of these liquids with atmospheric air is highly explosive, and, igniting at a distance, at the approach of the slightest spark or flame, is apt to communicate fire to the liquids themselves. Burning fluid, being much more volatile than camphene, is much more dangerous. Oil of turpentine is extensively used as a solvent for resins in the manufacture of varnish, and in the preparation of paints; also to some extent in medicine.

Climate of California.

A writer in the California Magazine thus discourses of the climate of that country:—"A railroad about one hundred and eighty miles long, running nearly due east from Oakland, through Stockton and Sonoma, and near the Mammoth grove of Miraposa and the Yo Semite valley, to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, would enable the people near the line to place themselves, every summer's day, in any tolerable degree of either heat or cold. Eighteen miles west of Oakland lies the beach of the Pacific, where a chill breeze blows without ceasing; and going eastward, a traveler would gradually get into a warmer climate, until in Stockton he would find the thermometer about 100 degrees most of the summer noons; and going still further, he would gradually rise into the almost freezing cold of Sierra. A branch road running southward to Fort Youma, would enable the traveler to enjoy almost as great a variety of climate, in a winter's day, as could be found in the other during the summer."

Toilet Poisons.

If ladies who are accustomed to use the advertised cosmetics of the day were aware of the ingredients of which many of these "aids to beauty" are composed, they would think twice before they applied them. The basis of nearly all the powders warranted to impart brilliancy to the complexion is a preparation of lead—in other words a deadly poison. "Pearl White" and "Lily White" are very pretty names, but the stuff itself is eminently deleterious. The same may be said of seven-eighths of the liquid "beautifiers." All of them, including even the most harmless, are suppressive in the operation. When applied to an irritated surface they inevitably drive in the inflammatory virus, which nature is endeavoring to throw off in a

legitimate way. The result is that internal and dangerous inflammation is not unfrequently substituted for a harmless rash. Few of the popular hair washes and hair dyes are innocuous. A large proportion of the former are impregnated with cantharides, and all the latter contain sugar of lead or nitrate of silver, or both. The astringent lotions which under a variety of attractive names, find their way to the dressing-rooms of ladies of fashion, are cheats and deceptions. Their ultimate effect, if used regularly for any considerable length of time, is to pucker and wither the skin, spoil its texture, and produce an appearance of premature old age. All dry and semi-solid cosmetics, clog up the pores and check the natural evaporation from the surface, if they do nothing worse. Avoid them all. The best beautifiers of the complexion are air, exercise, pure water, and unmedicated soap. If these fail, the skill and experience of a good physician may perhaps do something for "clouded loveliness."

A Prayer against Pride.

Almighty God, who givest grace to the humble, do something, also; for the proud man; make me humble and obedient; take from me the spirit of pride and haughtiness, ambition and self-flattery, confidence and gaiety; teach me to think well and to expound all things fairly of my brother; to love his worthiness, to delight in his praise, to excuse his errors, to give Thee thanks for his graces, to rejoice in all the good that he receives, and ever to believe and speak better things of him than myself.

O teach to love to be concealed, and little esteemed, let me be truly humble, and heartily ashamed of my sin and folly; teach me to bear reproaches evenly, for I have deserved them; to refuse all honors done unto me, because I have not deserved them; to return all to Thee, for it is Thine only, to suffer reproach thankfully; to amend all my faults speedily. And do Thou invest my soul with the humble robe of my meek Master and Savior, Jesus; and—when I have humbly, patiently, charitably, and diligently served Thee, change this fusion into glory, my folly to perfect knowledge, my weakness and dishonor to the strength and beauties of the Son of God.—Jeremy Taylor.

Butter and Butter-Making.

Secretary Flint's last Report to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture contains some excellent remarks on this subject, by W. S. Lincoln, Chairman of the Dairy Committee:

Good cows, sweet feed, and pure water, are the first of all requisites to the manufacture of good butter. Good cows, that proper color and right consistency be secured—sweet feed and pure water, that no flavor be imparted to the milk which would render the butter unpalatable. Dependent, however, as is the quality of the article manufactured upon the cow and the goodness of the food, a proper degree of care and skill on the part of the dairy-woman is of much greater consequence. Care that all the utensils of the dairy are kept dry and sweet; that the milk-room is well ventilated, of a proper temperature, free from dampness and the unpleasant smell generated by moisture; that the cream is not allowed to stand too long upon the milk, nor after it is skimmed; be churned at a proper temperature, the operation neither being hurried unduly nor carried too far; that it should be salted with the nicest salt obtainable not injured by the addition of sugar or salt-peter; and that all the butter-milk be properly and effectually removed.

Butter is judged by its color, aroma, taste, and consistency. Its color should be a delicate pale straw not approaching white, and yet, perhaps, that is better than the deep orange tint, almost always sure indication of extraneous coloring matter. The peculiar smell always giving off by the nicest butter is easily recognized. The better the quality the more delicate this aroma, while as the quality degenerates, about in the same proportion does the smell vary till it becomes positively offensive. This fragrance is dependent very much on the process of manufacture. Orange county dairymaids make "Orange county butter" whenever they follow the same processes. The taste of the butter will betray any inattention to the proper care of either the milk, cream, or the vessels in which they are kept. So is the addition of any foreign matter, such as impure or too much or little salt, sugar, or coloring matter. A certain amount of salt is necessary to bring out the true flavor of butter in its greatest delicacy. In texture or consistency a greater difference was presented than upon any other point, in the lots examined by the Committee. Some waxy, leaving no mark upon the knife after being thrust into a lump, with hardly enough moisture to dim its brightness, while other lots were soft, leaving greasy streaks upon the blade, and large drops of an opaque liquid, oozing from the newly cut surface. The existence of either of these signs give sure indication of an imperfect, if not bad process of making. The utmost moisture which should be found in thorough-worked butter is a very slight dew, and it should be of such firm, waxy consistency, as to slice down, hardly dimming the brightness of a knife blade. No butter is properly made unless it will bear these tests.

The Massachusetts Legislature has refused to abolish capital punishment; an indication that radicalism is declining in that State.

CALENDAR FOR 1888.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
January.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						
February.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28						
March.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						
April.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30						
May.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						
June.	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30						
July.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						
August.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						
September.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30						
October.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						
November.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30						
December.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M. Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.
WESTERN MAIL—Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M. Departs same days at 6 A. M.
SOUTHERN MAIL—Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.
HAMPSHIRE MAIL, via Bethany Church—Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M. Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.
HAMPSHIRE MAIL, via Liberty Hill—Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M. Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.
WILKESBOROUGH MAIL—Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M. Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.
MOUNT ULLA MAIL—Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Departs same day, at 7 A. M.
TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M. Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.
LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M. Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.
R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

Advertisements.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of town of Statesville, Irredell County, N. C.; also, my tract of 300 acres more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Bailey, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwelling Houses, Kitchen, Negro house, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH,
Nov. 28 521f Liberty Hill, N. C.

Printing Press AND Materials FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.
Dec. 17, 1888. 34f

Harness Making, AT O. L. N.

WEAVER BROS.,
Keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, in O. L. N., a large assortment of Harness, Bridles, Collars, and everything else, usually kept in a Harness establishment. We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains to give us a call before buying elsewhere. By close application and promptness in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have depots of Harness, at Statesville, with J. W. Woodward; Liberty Hill, with A. Feininger; County Line, with Eyles & Co.; Jonesville, with Tho'ts. Maxwell.
October 1st 44 ly

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sheri, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL, running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Neg. roes.

A. W. WILSON.

Second Edition, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

S. J. RICKERT,

Statesville, N. C.

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of

Confectionery and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in Statesville; also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for Cash.

Oysters.

Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsmouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons, at S. J. RICKERT.

Dec. 3, 1888. 11f

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!

TO

Country Merchants.

New, Cheap, and Expeditious Route for

Freight for the Interior of N. C.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charlotte, N. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF CHARGE.

No charge will be made for storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,

Eng't and Sup't.

Mountain Scenery.

The Scenery of Western North Carolina and Western South Carolina.

BY HENRY E. COLTON.

A WORK upon the Scenery of the Blue Ridge and its fellow ranges of Mountains will be published early in January.

The following will be its contents:—

Chap. I.—Introduction.

Chap. II.—Asheville.

Chap. III.—Routes to reach Asheville—the Swannanoa Gap Road.

Chap. IV.—The Hickory Nut Gap Road.

Chap. V.—The Routes from North Carolina—Salen Gap and Jones Gap, Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Caesar's Head, Whiteside Mountain, and Cashier's Valley.

Chap. VI.—A Route via Wilkesborough and Lenoir; the Valley of the Yadkin; Wilkesborough; Happy Valley; Lenoir; Hibernia, &c.

Chap. VII.—Morganton and its surroundings; the Piedmont Springs; Hawks Bluff and Table Rock.

Chap. VIII.—Linville Falls; the Gingersnake Rocks; North Cove and the Cave.

Chap. IX.—The Vicinity of Asheville; the White Sulphur; the Million Springs; Pleasant Drives.

Chap. X.—The Black Mountain; the Mountain House; Journal of a Party.

Chap. XI.—The Mountain; the Bald Mount.

Chap. XII.—The French Broad River and the Warm Springs.

Chap. XIII.—Pleasant Country Stopping Places: Carson's, on the Catawba; Harris's, at Chimney Rock; Sheri's, at Hickory Nut Gap; Penland's, at Flat Rock, on Toe River, in Yancey; Alexander and A. Baird's, on the French Broad; Alexander's, on the Swannanoa.

Chap. XIV.—The Western Counties: Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee; Pigeon River; Franklin; a Winter Trip: Valley River; the Nantahala; Cherokee Indians.

Chap. XV.—Productions of the West, Agricultural and Mineral; Wild Flowers; Tree Growth; Wild Animals and Reptiles.

APPENDIX.—The Pilot Mountain; Salen; Piedmont Springs; in Stokes; Shocco Springs; Kittrell's Springs; Letters of Dr. Christy on Mountains of North Carolina.

The work will contain four views of Mountain Scenery and a Map of that section of country, showing all Roads, Stage Lines, Stopping Places, Noted Places, &c.

It will be got up in the best style of the art, and sold at 60 cents a copy; when sent by mail 66 cents.

Persons wishing copies will address W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh, N. C.

A liberal discount to those taking a number of copies for sale or distribution.

25¢. A number of Advertisements of Hotels, Livery Stables, and Springs, will be inserted on fly-leaves, if forwarded immediately.

Jan. 14, 1889.—64f

HOFFLIN'S

Clothing Emporium,

MANSON HOUSE CORNER,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Where the best assortment of Ready Made Clothing is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.

My Stock consists of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats,

Drawers, Under Clothing of

every description, Boots,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

M. HOFFLIN,

Manion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.

Jan'y 7, 1889.—56m

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.

J. W. STOCKTON.

Dec. 10, 1888. 24f

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a House and Lot, in Statesville, near the Female College. The lot contains two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent water. Any person desiring of locating in this healthy and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms. Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.